SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1880.

Amprements To-Day. Count Opera House-Variety. Matines, Marcely's Theatre-Our Guidins. Matines, Baster & Hinl's Garden-Concert Madison Numero Theories Hard Kirke, Halines, Metropolitan Concert Bull-Broadway, They, and distri. New York Aguarism Girofts Office Grode Matines. Niblo's Garden-Our Boarding House, Matines. Linion Square Theatre-The Love of His Life. Windsor Theatre-Inshavogue. Matines.

The Reception of the Democratic Nomination.

So far as there has been an opportunity to judge, the nomination of Gen. HANCOCK appears to be received with profound satisfaction and with great enthusiasm by the Democrats throughout the country. The utmost confidence is expressed in the success of the

Of course, Mr. ENGLISH is less extensively known; but at the same time his nomination is acquiesced in as calculated especially to carry Indiana for the Democracy in Oc-

The general opinion is that after the declination of Mr. TILDEN no other ticket so

Figures Worth Considering.

strong could have been nominated.

The GARFIELD Republicans have not the alightest hope of carrying a single Southern State. This assures 138 electoral votes to Gen. HANCOCK. He will need only 47 electoral votes in the Northern States to complete the requisite majority of 185. Where

can he get them? The States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey New York, and Connecticut cast 79 votes, namely: Pennsylvania, 29; New Jersey, 9; New York, 35, and Connecticut, 6. On a straight pull between the two parties, New Jersey and New York are decidedly Democratic, and Connecticut usually inclines in that direction, while Pennsylvania has been disposed to go Republican. In the spirited contest of 1876, New York gave TILDEN and HENDRICKS a majority of 32,000. New Jersey a majority of 12,000, and Connecticut a majority of 2,900; but Pennsylvania went for HAYES by a majority of 17,900.

Under ordinary circumstances, these four States might be expected to vote in November next as they did four years ago. Even such a result would more than suffice to elect HANCOCK and ENGLISH, for New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut cast fifty votes, which is three more than the Democratic candidates will need with the whole vote of the South.

But with Gen. HANCOCK at the head of the ticket, the circumstances are not of an ordinary character as far as these four States are concerned. There are now living Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut at least two hundred thousand voters who served with Gen. HANCOCK in the army of the Potomac. while tens of thousands of them, first and last, served under him. The two hundred thousand have been with him in many a battle for the preservation of the Union, and the tens of thousands have seen him, sword in hand, fighting shoulder to shoulder with them in the thickest press. With Gen. HANCOCK backed by the united Democracy of these four States, the probability that the extra soldier vote will prove ample to maintain the Democratic major ities of 1876 in the three States that went for TILDEN, and to capture the 9,000 votes in Pennsylvania which are needed to turn that State over to HANCOCK, must be admitted to be reasonably strong.

But we have overlooked Indiana, and its 15 electoral votes, which were cast for TIL-DEN and HENDRICKS four years ago. The State naturally inclines to the Democracy The Cincinnati Convention has strengthened the ticket by placing WILLIAM H. ENGLISH upon it as the candidate for Vice-President. He is one of the ablest and most popular men in the State, and his name will most likely secure it to the Democrats in the preliminary election in October, just as HEN-DRICKS's secured it in 1876. This will render the triumph of HANCOCK and ENGLISH it November by a handsome majority both natural and easy.

"The Nation" as a Comforter.

Our esteemed weekly contemporary, the Nation, which seems disposed to count itself among the supporters of Gen. GARFIELD for President, has "made a careful review of all the evidence against him elicited by the POLAND committee during the cele brated investigation of 1873." The Credit Mobilier charge, says the Nation, with truth, has an unpleasant aspect, and it will not do for Gen. GARFIELD's political friends to ignore it. "The Republican papers," it adds, also with truth, "have touched upon the matter in such a way as to show that they would feel much more comfortable if there were no such charge to meet."

We judge that it is in a spirit of pure benevolence toward its Republican contemporaries, and with the intent to impart the comfort which their present situation lacks, that the Nation undertakes this review of the case. Our idea that it has here suspended judicial functions in order to act as a comforter arises from the fact that however careful its private examination of "all the evidence" may have been, it scrupulously refrains from publishing any part thereof that is very damaging to the candidate, and draws its conclusions exclusively from such testimony as does not seriously conflict with his sworn statement.

In this respect the Nation, which has some times been accused of harshness, proves itself to be really more lenient and comforting than the Poland committee, although that committee was made up of Gen. Ganfield's personal and political friends. The Nation flatly admits that the finding of the POLAND committee convicts GARFIELD of perjury-"a very disagreeable fact for Mr. GARFIELD's friends, and a very useful one for his enemies." But its merciful proposition is that the POLAND committee judged Gen GARFIELD altogether too severely, a view of the matter which is somewhat of a modification of its opinion of the Poland committee in February, 1873, when it expressed itself as follows regarding this same whitewashing report on GAR-

FIELD: since censed to have anything indicial about them, an are usually employed simply to purage of face on mat-ters which seem inkely to damage; the party in the eves of the public. It is the evidence they face which inter-ests people out of doors, and from this evidence in the Credit Molalier matter the country has reached cert conclusions which the report of the committee will d

When we come to consider the published results of the Nation's private examination in 1880 of "all the evidence against Mr. GARFIELD elielted by the POLAND committee during the celebrated investigation of 1873," we find that it now draws its comforting conclusions almost entirely from Mr. celebrated investigation. It quotes him as saying, on Dec. 17, 1872; "I agreed to get

ten shares of stock for him and hold it until he could pay for it," and adds that he testifled further at the same time that "Mr. GARFIELD never took his stock, never paid for it, and he had recollection of ever paying him any dividend. He had, however, given him (Mr. GARFTELD) some \$300 or \$400, which he called a loan." It now dwells particularly on Mr. AMES'S "treacherous memory," during the first part of the investigation. But when the Nation comes to the production of the "celebrated memorandum book," at a late stage of the "celebrated investigation," it notes that the 'GARFIELD" entry gives no evidence of the actual payment of the balance of \$329; and the Nation now carefully refrains from any references to another entry, reported on page 451 of the testimony, where GARFIELD'S name is checked off as having been paid the \$329. And it prudently "terminates the case for the plaintiff" at just this point.

By thus exercising a judicious principle of selection in regard to OAKES AMES's utterances about Garrield, the Nation, in its present function of comforter, is able to reach the conclusion that the payment of the \$329 may have been after all a loan to GARFIELD, granted in consequence of his having exhausted his funds by a journey to Europe"-a journey, by the way, which the testimony indicates was made some eighteen or twenty-four months subsequent to this payment of the \$329.

We agree with the Nation that all sorts of inferences favorable to GARFIELD's integrity might be drawn if we should limit ourselves to the vague earlier testimony given by AMES before he was unwillingly pushed to the destructive truth. Between the evidence of OAKES AMES accused of paying bribes and anxious for many reasons to shield the bribed, and the evidence of OAKES AMES after events had forced him to make a clean breast of it, after GARFIELD had endeavored to save his own reputation by a sacrifice of \$400 in bank notes, after Gar-FIELD had be sought him to "let it go as a loan" and to commit perjury in his behalfbetween the guarded earlier admissions of the reluctant witness, and the disclosures of the same witness later, supported by unimpeachable documentary proof, there is a wide difference. And we beg leave to remind the Nation that it fully recognized this difference on the 20th of February, 1873, when it said:

"Oakes Axes has produced his memorandum book and orroborated his statements about the implicated mem bers by the exhibition of the original entries, made at or about the time of the transaction with them. This exlence, which no attempt has been made to impeach, is of a very high order, and makes it pretty clear that AMEA's first store de statements were true."

And while we have at hand the Nation's opinion of the testimony against Gabrield, held at a time when it was unbiassed by any benevolent desire to relieve the distress of its Republican contemporaries, we cannot do better than to reproduce, as a model of coneise statement, its conclusions on the subject in 1873:

"Some time in the year 1807 or 1868, an investigation nto the affairs of the road being dreaded, and the 'in terest question' coming up in the distance, Asses deposited \$10,000 with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House this sum having come from the dividends of the Credit Mobilier stock, to be declared. Then he 'placed' the stock with the Congressmen he desired to 'look into the thing,' selling the stock at par, it then being worth no body knows how much, but at any rate a great deal mo than par. Then, as the stock carried with it the divi dends already 'carned,' these dividends were deducted from the price of the stock, which made the transaction s gift, or, plainly speaking, a bribe. To take the case of Mr. W. D. Kulley, for instance, he was to pay for ten shares of stock \$1,000, and interest from July 1, 1867. On the other side of the account there was a dividend f 80 in bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, which Amer says he received and sold for Mr. KELLEY, and another cash of 60 per cent. These together made considerable more than the \$1,000; and interest; the balance due Mi KELLEY was exactly \$329, which Ames paid to him by a check payable to 'W. D. K., drawn on the corrupt fund in the hands of the Sergeant at Arms. The check has been discovered and was cashed by some one, though

Mr. KELLSY vehemently denies that it was by himself. "In Mr. Colrax's case, Assa swears that he gave him a check payable to ' B. C.' for \$1,200, and this check ha turned up, too. In Mr. Payranson's case, receipts for div dends signed with his name have made their appear ance, and also letters written to Mr. Awas before he tool the stand, of a very criminating character. Mr. Witson rescinded his contract with Amus and only got the usual ten per cent for his money. Mr. Allison received a this check, Assa says tand the fact admitted), he has found in the possession of the Sergeant-st-Arms. Mr. Alligon returned his certificate of Credit Mobilier stock to Awas lest March, to avoid, Awas supposes, being mixed up in this malicious charge of bribery.' Mr. Dawas rescinded his contract, and got 10 per cent. but Awas thinks that he paid him a dividend also: 'he had quite an account with him.' in this and other matters. Mr. Garriero's case is like Mr. Kanzar's, with the exception that the check for \$320 has not been found. Mr. Scorners also received some dividends. Mesers. Bisquar and J. F. Wilson hought the stock, but they glory in it, so there is nothing more to be said about them. Mr. James BROOKS got hi son-in-law, one Namson, to 'look into it,' but swears that

he himself never owned any of the stock.

"The investigation into Col. McCows's 'campaign lie'
bas proved terribly deadly. Its effect on Congressional reputations may be briefly summed up in this way: To tal loss, one Senator; budly damaged and not unserviceable /

The intentions of the Nation, as a comforter, are better than its achievements As this benevolent periodical said in 1873, in closing the subject, "the affair will have to lie in the public mind just as the investigation leaves it, every man carrying his own share of the blame."

The Money Bills of Congress.

Congressmen of all parties, reviewing the session just closed, seem disposed to plume themselves on what they call its record of economy. To be sure, economy is relative, and contrasted with some extravagant predecessors the present Congressmen may expect to come smiling be fore the people for renomination in autumn. But there are facts to be considered.

The department estimates upon which the year's appropriations were based reached, in round numbers, \$193,000,000. The amount appropriated is, approximately, \$186,800,000. Department estimates, except for unvarying needs, are proverbially put up to maximum figures, with the expectation of being cut down. If this Congress wishes to test itself by its predecessors, let it summon previous instances in which the ratio of Congressional supply to departmental demand equalled that of \$186,800,000 to \$193,-000,000. This total of \$186,800,000 includes, it is true, about \$2,400,000 of miscellaneous appropriations outside of the thirteen annual routine bills and the deficiency bills; but these outside sums were mostly additions to classes taken up in department estimates—for example, \$1,190,000 for public buildings, and \$200,000 for new military posts. Undoubtedly in some cases the department estimates were cut down by Con-

gress, but in others they were exceeded. It is urged that last year's appropriations were \$192,860,237.17-or six millions more than the present; but lest year's included a special provision of twenty-six millions for arrearages of pensions, against which the only fair offset in the present session is a bill of nine millions for pension deficiency Deducting the whole matter of pensions, the appropriations made this year are several millions greater than those made last And Congress now, for the first time in nearly twenty years, AMES's testimony in the earlier days of that has a majority of both branches not in political sympathy with the departments. Hence it has not even the poor excuse of many of the most intelligent mechanics are

"standing by the Administration" for lav-

ish appropriations. The particulars, too, of the appropriations show that the Forty-sixth Congress, though having a great deal in its favor, cannot pass as a type of economy. Not to speak of the supply bills for the establishments, mili-tary, foreign, and what not, these particulars include a million and a quarter for the star route deficiency; a million for public buildings, exclusive of the other millions in the Sundry Civil; bill; a swollen total of twenty-two and a half millions in the latter; and nearly nine millions in the preposterous

River and Harbor bill. One Senator, of a frugal mind, begged those of a like political faith with him to reduce the total expenditure authorized under the last-named bill to five millions, even if only, he said, to prevent HAYES's Administration from going out of office with the credit of vetoing a bill so monstrous that it could not fail to be vetoed. He had reckoned without his host. HAYES, of course, did not veto, but signed the bill. The River and Harbor bill is not of the sort he vetoes. For that matter, this and all the other money bills were passed by votes nonpartisan, the blame for lavishness being shared by all. Congress crushed subsidies and many attempts at lobby jobs; but it was easy-going in its supplies for departments, and extravagant in s log-rolling provisions for public works.

Canada and the United States.

The relations of the Canadian Dominion with the United States have seldom been discussed with more knowledge soberness. and far-sighted sagacity than in the article communicated by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH to the current number of the North American Review. His treatment of this delicate question is so incisive and exhaustive, appreclating, on the one hand, the sources of conflict and and of friction, but recognizing, on the other, the superior power and fast-growing momentum of unifying if not annexationist tendencies, that it cannot fail to command widespread and earnest attention on both sides of the frontier. He shows that the present economical situation of Canada is deplorable; that a large part of its people attest by acts a conviction that in commercial union at least, if in no closer tie, with the American republic lies the one hope of improvement, and that nothing but sentimental considerations, strong, no doubt, but daily weakening, are arrayed against such a course. The untoward position of the Dominion

in economical respects is set forth in clear and emphatic terms by Prof. Goldwin SMITH, and we may confirm and supplement his general statements by statistics collected from other Canadian sources And first, as to one feature in the relative situation of our neighbors and ourselves, about which a good deal has been said by Sir Francis Hincks and other opponents of annexation. These gentlemen are fond of dwelling on the vast proportions of our national debt, and the great sums annually disbursed at Washington for purposes of national defence, a burden from which Canada is largely relieved through her relation to Great Britain. They forget to mention, however, in connection with this topic, that we have a taxable population of nearly 50,000,000, and that during the past ten years, although they represented a term of profound commercial depression, about \$1,000,000,000 of our national indebtedness was wiped away. Now, let us see whether during the same period the 4,000,000 inhabitants of the Dominion can point to a like amelioration in their fiscal and economical condi tion. According to an article recently written by Mr. J. D. PERRAULT for the Toronto. Globe, the Government at Ottawa has, within ten years, accumulated a debt of \$100,000,000 and cannot avoid contracting a further in debtedness of \$100,000,000 within the ensuing decade, to complete the upprofitable public works already in course of construction. During the same period the province of Quebec has incurred an indebtment of some \$17,000,000, and its buigets exhibit a yearly deficit of \$800,000. We may add that he official returns of the British incomtax prove that Canadian property is now mortgaged in Great Britain to the extent of \$500,000,000, on which \$25,000,000 are paid as interest. Another striking indication of the general poverty in which Canada has been plunged, is furnished by the bankruptey proceedings, the aggregate sum for which commercial firms have failed within the last five years amounting to \$130,000,000.

The actual distress of Canada and the marked tendency to retrogression under the existing régime are indeed scarcely disputed by any serious observer. The sole chance of relief, in Mr. PERRAULT's opinion, is to be found in the wiping out of the Custom House line which separates his countrymen from a market comprehending 50,000,000 of consumers. Give, he says, the Canadian farmer and mechanic the same economical conditions as he would enjoy in the Amerlean republic, and prosperity will not stop short at the line 45°, but will stretch north ward to the remotest Canadian settlement The same conclusion is enforced by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, who advocates commer cial union as a measure of the fullest reme dial promise, but who urges, in case a ster so sweeping should not be found at present practicable, the prompt negotiation of a partial reciprocity treaty like the last. The objections to any such precarious and imperfect solution of the difficulty are obvious enough, but it would at least be a gain, and might smooth the way to better things. We may say here that, so far as this country is concerned, a project of commercial union would now probably encounter no more onposition than a plan of reciprocity. When the former treaty was arranged by Lord ELGIN, Canada was ripe for annexation, and the slaveholding interest at Washington was led to favor reciprocity, in order to quiet an agitation which might have cul minated in a formidable accession to th strength of the free States. In the present situation, however, of our national politics, there are no sectional jealousies or apprehensions to be disturbed by the commercial assimilation, or even the aunexation, of Can

That Prof. Goldwin Smith represents a strong and increasing drift of public opinion in Canada, and that a large portion of the people are already convinced that they would be better off in the United States, is proved by the swelling tide of emigration across the border. The Toronto Evening Telegram has lately printed some striking facts regarding this suggestive phenomenon. It points out that from a single from tler port, during the eight months ending with May, 1880, no fewer than 57,199 Canadians quitted their homes for a residence in the American republic. It asserts that the record of cillux from the maritime provinces is equally startling, while in the region of Quebec a considerable proportion of those who have sufficient means are migrating across the line. As regards the province of Ontario, the Telegram states that almost every township is losing more or less of its population under the impulse of the same movement, and in its own city of Toronto

converting their means into ready money and setting their faces southward. Upon a survey of the whole Dominion, in the light of trustworthy statistics, the same writer avers that not less than one-sixth of the people born in Canada during the present century are now domiciled in the United States, and that at present emigration is probably taking place at a rate greater in

even excepting famine-stricken Ireland. Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH does not ignore or underrate the force of the anti-American sentiment which unquestionably exists in certain localities and in certain classes of the Dominion. But he thinks the agencies calculated to aggravate this antipathy, and to intensify the feeling of loyalty to the British Crown, have been permanently checked by the downfall of the Bracons-FIELD Cabinet. He does not assert that the return of a Conservative Ministry to power s by any means improbable, but he thinks the political situation is so far changed that their policy would needs be of a less pronounced imperialist type. Meanwhile he seems to have no doubt that the arguments for a substantial fusion of industrial and mercantile interests on the part of the neighboring peoples, are rapidly effacing the purely sentimental objections. From his own observations, he ventures to affirm that if the question of political incorporation were waived, and the project of a merely commercial union were fairly set before the Canadian people, there is nothing in the hearts of the great mass of them to prevent their giving it a cordial welcome. Of this, at least, we are assured by all the writers of whom mention is here made, that while the wish for political change may not have yet declared itself with much emphasis, the public mind of the Dominion is thoroughly disquieted by the financial results of a policy which adds the ruinous expenditure of a chimerical imperialism to the commercial atrophy caused by the s verance of Canada from her own continent and her natural markets.

The Opinion of an Able, Learned, and Experienced Statesman.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS evinces a good deal of the bold and fiery spirit which characterized his father and his grandfather. To extraordinary learning in public affairs he unites a correct judgment. His opinions, consequently, are apt to be sound. and he is not afraid to declare them.

The following, touching the views enterained by Mr. Adams of the present political situation, appears as a special despatch from Boston to our esteemed contemporary

the Evening Post: "CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS tells a reporter that he has seen nothing to after his opinion since he said that Gen. Maysa's brow wes 'branded with fraud.' 'I have no sort of sympathy,' he says, 'with the Republican party because of that act, and because it justified and sustain t. After such an act I have no desire to sustain the Re-publican party in any way. Although Gen. Garrieto is a man whom I respect, I could not vote for him, on that account. I would not vote for a party that would carry through such a fraud. I think Mr. Haves was elected by a fraud, and I do not mean to have it said that at the extricction I had forgotten it. I do not say that M. layes committed the fraud, but it was committed by h party. I have no enmity to Mr. Haves, but after the fraud by which he became President I could not vote to any person put up for President on the Republican side who did not disavow the fraud committed. I would nessport any member of that party who had any sort mixture with that fraud. I feel that the counting out i just as much a fraud now as at the time it was perpe

After reading these glowing words from Mr. Adams one is led almost to regret that if the old ticket most needs be dropped the name of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS could not have been associated with that of Gen. HANCOCK as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President.

The responsibility of the Republican party for the monstrous crime that everthrew an election by the people in 1876 is not wiped out by any act of any convention.

The people of Guttenberg, New Jersey, have made a new departure in centennial celebrations. Learning that the battle of Block House Point, fought July 20, 1780, which they had intended to commemorate, was a British victory hey have decided not to rejoice over it. This resolution is as wise as it is rare. But it is rather late in the centennial season to introluce this new test. Hitherto surprises, de eats, and even massacres have been made the occasions of holiday parades and picnic performances, quite as impartially as victories The governing principle seems to be that every coality is bound to celebrate something once is a hundred years; and where a victory cannot be secured for the purpose, a horrible defeat or an Indian butchery is philosophically accepted is the best substitute.

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS is said to b writing for more explicit information regardng the firing on the two American fruit vessels by Spanish men-of-war, before demanding reparation and apology. The information given by the two Captains, wholly without colusion, is entirely consistent and corroborative. It is not easy to imagine a clearer case of out age.

The report of the Academic Board at West Point has at last reached Washington, to relieve Mr. Ramsey from his quandary. It recom mends that Cadet WHITTAKER be discharged. asving again been found deficient in his studies t is quite probable that this method will be taken for getting rid of the WHITTAKER case but how can WHITTAKER'S shortcomings in physics and astronomy properly dispose of the question about his hair and his ears?

In succeeding to the position of the late Dr. KENEALY, as the counsel for the TICHBORNE claimant, Mr. Judah P. Benjamin already finds, like his illustrious predecessor, that his path is thorny. Still, Mr. BENJAMIN had no easy job when he undertook to argue in London the cause of the Confederacy.

The discussion and action of the recent session of Congress on the Washington monument, gives some ground of expectation that this structure may one day be completed. Fourscore years have passed since Congress, on the 23d and 24th of December, 1799, passed a resolution.

William. The manufact be erected by the United States in the Capitol, at the ery of Washington, and that the family of the discounce Washington be requested to permit his body to be decosited uniter it, and that the measurest be so designed as to coming morals: the great exents of his military and political life. This already aged shuft, if ever finished, will commemorate not only the events of Gronous

WASHINGTON'S life, but also a vast amount of

folly, a few small jobs, and a great deal of bun-

combe. The Pensacola is the latest addition to the number of vessels in Ancient Mariner Thompson's navy that have broken down. The record of such accidents during the past dozen years would make a formidable list.

Election Betting in Wall Street.

From the Wall Street Daily News. The announcement of the nomination of Gen. The announcement of the nomination of tenthancek gave very general satisaction to the Benezerats in Wall street. In the Siece Exchange bets were effected to the Second Se

It Strikes au Old Soldier. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It strikes me that l'ancock's nomination will spit the value of the fraud Army of the Republic; although they say politics has nothing to do with the order. Old Soldier. GARFIELD IN 1874.

CLEVELAND, June 24 .- After the exposures of the Credit Mobilier corruption and the De Golyer bribe of five thousand dellars, many of the best Republicans in Garfield's district were opposed to his return to Congress in 1874, and put up Mr. Hurlburt against him, after the nomination had been made, in order to give expression to their distrust and resentment. Had proportion to population than that exhibit not been for the absolute refusal of a number ited in the case of any other country, not of prominent Republicans of ability and of high character, from a positive dislike to Congressional life, to allow their names to be used before the nominating Convention, Garfield would have ended his discreditable career in 1873.

Their repugnance and his control of the local machine enabled him to get a new lease of office. Among his outspoken opponents at that ime was honest and bluff old Ben Wade, who would not tolerate the talse pretences upon which Garfield attempted to construct a lame defence for his glaring venality.

At the Convention which renominated him Garfield openly challenged a discussion of his public record, and invited a free and full examination of all his acts in Congress. challenge was accepted by his opponents, and with what result is disclosed in the following

correspondence: WARREN, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1874.
Wr. A. A. House or Mr. H. B. Ferkins, wembers for Trumbo.
County of the Republican Central Committee of the Ninateon Mr. A. A. Bouse or Mr. H. B. Ferkins, wereless for Trusmont County of the Revolution Countilles of the Revolution Countilles of the Revolution Countilles of the Nindeenth Congressional District.

GENTLEMENT Innumbed as Gen. Garfield, in his speech at the Painesville Convention, accepting his renomination, expressed his sarinest desire to meet his opponents and discuss with them his public record as their representative in Congress, and as the committee of which you are members have announced Mr. Garfield to speak in Warren on Saturday evening next, and inferring from that fact that he will not meet and discuss the subject at Paineaville at that time, As requested by the anti-Garfield committee of Lake County, we ask, will a fair division of the time be given at next Saturday's meeting to those Republicans who oppose his reviection, so that tree, fair, and honorable discussion of the outlie acts of Gen. Garfield may be heard and judged. An answer is respectfully asked as early as 1 f. M. to-day.

The following reply was received:

The following reply was received:

The following reply was received: The following reply was received:

Masters S. M. Leird, John M. Sull, Homes E. Stercat.

Gravitakiers: Veners of this date, addressed to Mr. A. A.
House or mysel, was handed to me by Mr. 8. Bardett at
about 10 colock.

In reply, I would say that Gen. Garfield has accepted
the invitation of the Congressional Committee of the
Nucleoush District to address the people of Warren on
Saturday eventue. We do not feel authorized, as members of the committee or as individuals, to change the
character of the meeting from an address to a discussion.

H. B. Pressing.

When thus put to the test, Garfield slunk away from his challenge, and did not dare to have free debate before his own constituency. He took the wisdom of Solomon for a guide, remembering that "a prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself." In 1872 Garfield's majority was 10,994. In 1874 the vote stood: 12,591

0,245 9,427 ... 391—10,063 Woods Hurthwet Independent Republican Frice, Temperance. Majority in 1674 ...

2,528 If there had been full discussion throughout the district, and anything like efficient organization, he would have been forced into retirement and disgrace. It was difficult to reach a rural population, scattered over several large counties, without any city or considerable town in the whole district. He had served five terms in the House, and unless the people had an opportunity to understand the testimony against him, they naturally, periaps, accepted his denial.

He was base enough, after openly defying his adversaries to meet him, to reject an offer of free, fair, and honorable discussion," knowing full well that it could have but one effect on the minds of honest men, and would ruin him if vigorously pursued. One-fourth of the usual majority, and obtained under these circumstances, is now claimed as a vindication of his character by the people of the Nineteenth

DON CAMERON TO MANAGE THINGS. His Arrangements with Carfield Entirely

HARBISBURO, June 25 .- It is believed here by he most intimate friends of Schator Cameron and histather, Simon Cameron, that Don Cameron will be cept the Chairmanship of the Republican National Com-mittee, that having been badly cheated by Hayes, Sen tor Cameron took precautions so as not to be fooled a econd time by an Ohio man; and that before he turns in for the ticket he effected a definite understanding with Garfield as to the distribution of the Federal patronage n Pennsylvania.

All this Senator Cameron did during his vide with Garfield from this city to Altoona last Saturday; and sround the Governor's effice and in the State Department, of which Col. Quay is the head, there is a feeling of confidence that Pennsylvania will do better under diarfield than it has done under Hayes. It is understood ere that, in the event of Internal Revenue Commisoer Raum's being thrown overhourd. Judge Arthur G imstead of Potter will take his place; that a Cabinet inister will be given to Pennsylvania in the event of Garfield's election, Senator Cameron to name the man, and that the Administration will be used to promote the o break him down.

It is believed that Senator Cameron does not desire to so into the Cabinet, and it is further asserted that his preference for Senator to succeed Wallace is Henry Oliver of Pittsburgh.

The True Story of Mary and her Little Lamb

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I will give an answer to one inquiry in your Ladies' Depart-ment respecting the poem. Mary had a Little Lamb." There is bardly a child in the land that is not familiar with the verses. It is, perhaps, the truth of the story that makes it popular, for it is the true account of an inident that happened sixty-one years ago, not fifty miles rom the Cradle of Liberty, and "Mary," a delightful old lady of threescore and ten, still lives and cherishes the memory of the event. The lamb had become much attached to Mary, and one

morning it followed her to school. As it happened, she was early, and allowed the lamb to follow her to her to see, where it went to sleep. Mary covered the lamb with her shawl, and it remained till she took her place in the spelling class. Then the lamb followed and took a place by her side. Now, that day John Roulston, who was on a visit to one of the boys, was a speciator. He vasa Boston boy, who was fitting for Harvard Coll louiston was much pleased over what he saw controls was much pleased over what he saw that day ind he composed and repeated the verses. He died be over entering college.
This stor was related by Mary to the editor of the opining field Regulstens, and published in that paper in the init of 1870, and copied by The Friend of Philadelphia, is reptember, 1870.

First Bans, Greene County, Pa., Jan. 22.

Mrs. Bryan's Banner.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Yesterav. at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock, Mrs. Bryan, wit f Mr. James Bryan, President of the anti-Tar anization of the Sixth Assembly District, and who has been attending the Convention at Chemnati, suspended banner across Grand street, amounting the Democratic mation.
It ation.
It is nightful; this patriotic lady had a brilliant display reworks in front or fee house.
It is nightful warders claim for this lady the honor line the first banner in the city of New York bearing anner of Winfield S. Hancock for Freedent of the

NEW YORK, June 25. The Chinese in California.

From the Takes Times. Observe one beautiful feature of the educa-Observe one beautiful feature of the educar system in tailerana. The thirds pay \$2 minimals in school that, set their chidren at indexed to to the public school. If they want in an they must get it from private teachers, it here are some 1,300 of them in attendance at a stablishments and no less than theirs teachers, and addition, expressly for the training of Claudia. It is addition, expressly for the training of Claudian Addition, expressly for the training of Claudian Addition, expressly for the training of Claudian Addition, expressly for the institutions for assistance, as a body, are taxed \$250,000 each year.

"Let It go as a Lonn." To Oakes Ames Brother Garfield said,

When he had duly gnawed his bone; We'll call this fittle sum a lean." To Parsons Brother Garnels said:

"A bridge the people can't condone, And so the cash that new I take We will conceive to be a loan." A big Convention, all might, Into the Garfield port was blown; It did not want him as a gut.

All in the sulks is Roscoe 12., His surpose roughly everthrown, And says. "It that the trump must be, Let Garneld play the game alone.

But had to take him as a lean.

In van may Brother Garfield sock For former folly to atone. Nor now, by any stretch of cheek, Can Ames's bribe become a loan.

And when the Hancock sterm shall sweep The country like a great cylone, Will Garfield's wall be load and deep. "Oh, that it might have been a loan?"

And when Fraud's last supporter dies, His monument shall be a stone, Whereon is plainly writ: "Here hea

THE SEASON AT NEWPORT.

Tenants of the Villas-Concerning Rentals-

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23,-While it claimed that the coming season promises to be among the most brilliant in the history of this resort, the fact remains that there are still about eighty cottages unrented. One reason for this is probably the frequent publication of tems to the effect that all the houses have been rented for the season of 1880. It is claimed, houses here by the middle of July.

Tenants have been found for all the first-class

ouses, the rentals of which range from \$3,000

o \$5,000. It has been given out that Mrs.

Loring Andrews of New York is to receive the

last-named figure for her extensive villa on Bellevue avenue, the lessee being T. A. Havemeyer, the wealthy sugar refiner of New York. Probably \$4,000 is nearer the amount to be paid. When A. P. Stockwell was President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company he paid \$8,000 for a season's occupancy of the villa on the cliffs and Believue avenue, which was built for Señor Barreda, who at that time was the Peruvian Minister at Washington. This was and is likely to continue to be the highest price ever asked for a few weeks' occupancy of a Newport cottage, James Gordon Bennett, Sr., once paid \$5,000 for the use of the Maitland estate on the Point, which has been rented this season for about \$2,000 to James P. Coats, the thread manufacturer. The place is very much run down since Mr. Bennett occupied it, It was formerly owned by the late Robert L, Maitland of Red Bank, N. J. The Barreda villa, above referred to, has been rented to only two persons—Mr. Stockwell, and the late Bloomfield M. Moore of Philadelphia, who leased it from his brother-in-law, Alfred D. Jessup, the millionaire paper manufacturer of the same city, who was Mr. Moore's business partner. Mr. Moore died before his arrival for the season. Mr. Jossup purchased the estate from the heirs of the late William Tilden Blodgett to New York for \$100,000. It cost Mr. Blodgett two years previous \$175,000, or \$50,000 less than the original cost. Mr. Jessup kept the property one year and sold it to John Jacob Astor for \$200,000. A large number of the cottagers have arrived and many are booked for the present week. The families of the Hon. August Belmont, William Travors, and the Hon. August Belmont of the Hon. August Belmont, William Travors, and the Hon. August Belmont of the Hon. August Belmont, William Travors, and the Hon. August Belmont

Jim Bridger's Love for Shakespeare. From Horver's Magnine.

One of the most noted characters on the border twenty years ago was old Jim Bridger of Fort Reidger, in Utait. On one occasion he same to New York. He did not like the narrow down-town streets with high buildings on each side, and complained that he had once lost his way in "hey street Cahon," and been rescued with difficulty by the police. He liked the theatres, and expressed the utmost delight at a performance of the "Missummer Night's Dream," He had no clear idea who Snakestears was, but conceived and developed the most extravagant admiration for him.

Returning to the fort, he sold stock and supplies to emigrants and other travellers as in time past. One day a man wished to buy some oxen, and Jim said the could have any exceptioneyoke, which he had made up his mind to keep at all hazards. In the morning a messen One of the most noted characters on the

oxen, and Jim said he could have any except oneyoke, which he had made up his mind to keep at all hazards. In the morning a messenger came to say that the man wanted this yoke, and none other.

"He can't have 'em," said Jim. "There's no use talkin'."

"Well, he wants them, and is just a-wallin' for them, "said the messenger. "He's a-settin' there, readin' a book called Shakespeare."

"Eh?" yelled Jim, jumping to his feet. "Did you say—Shakespeare? Here, — you, give me my bools."

you say—Shakespeare? Here, you, give me my boots."
He ran to the corral.
"Stranger," said he, "jest give me that book, and take them oxen."
Oh, no, "said the man. "I only brought the book to read on the way. I will give it to you."
Stranger," said Jim, resolutely, "jest you take them oxen, and give me that book." And so the man did.
Jim hired a reader at fifty dollars per month, and listened to Shakespeare every evening. All went well, until one night, as the reader came to the proposed murder of the princes in the Tower, Jim sprang from his sent with blazing eyes, and yelied, in thunder tones, "Hold on there! Jest wait till I git my rifle, and I'il shoot the secundars!"

A Patriotic Tobacconist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Our glo ions Fourth is close at hand, and I would have to say a ew words regarding the closing of the eight stores on that day. Year in and year out most of the cigar atare open, and not one day is left for the proprietors and clerks to enjoy themselves. Therefore I would like to propose that on the coming holiday, and also hereafter all char stores close and celebrate, it only to show the purish that thin combines are not shares we shut along in such removes the public will be above the fact, and will supply highest two the day and the fact, and will supply highest two the day Harring that some of our leading clear dealers will tak ALLE RITSEET, BROOKLYN, June 25.

The Good Staters of Charity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mrs. Mar.

aret Mair, in her letter to The Sex, says that a "Sister of harity came and put her arm around her neck as levingly as could be, and sant. My dear girl, are you a Catholic? She said. No.! Then the Sister took her in away.

Now, I in a Professiant, but in personal experience durg the war and since, i have always found the Sisters of
urity willing to render all impartually to the disposed, who didner (who had not renderful, very attendant
wexpones of their health and lives. A factor would y
with the control of t The Cover for each than these resters of charge. Music cover sect and excell whom they have nursed attention excert each testing to this.

B. B. Kisney.

A Princess in a Ball Room.

Isabelia, Princess of Asturias, daughter of Queen issuedal a religion of the high limit and adjoint the Same delicitive is skirtly relating to the Same delicitive is straight and the same of the

The Latest Production of the Great Obituary Bard.

From the Philosophia Latyer, June 24.

From the Philosophics Ledger, June 24.

Despect incommit, them hast left may.

I am he were there has been at the set.

Them hast with this worst of morrow.

For instability and showing some.

Then hast gone to meet thy children,
And the re with them to dwell.

No more an earth we if see then father.

But, with ther, the heavenly hest well swell.

Comet and more our total is broken.

Gones that still be bream to high.

Sweet his words, and time presented.

Learest historial, thy time is united.

Art then willing into the

Them he answered—th, how selemin—
I have no will do my exem.

Oh, the children, dearest wife.

It that in the full way train,

Then, when the angel trampet sounds.

We together in heaven may requ.

contains morning summer composints, erabins, distributions and bowel complaints in Dr. Jayne's Carampaires Balannes of silmitted efficacy, and it occasion should arise, sure to prove useful— Ida.

BUNBEAMS.

-At the end of 1879 France had 14,120 miles -Two fashionable and wealthy women of

Dabuque, Iowa, were fined \$5 each for taking flowers from a cemetery.

-Since losing the attractions of the court. Turin has turned its attention to business, and is now the

chief trading and manufacturing centre of Italy. -The Rev. J. C. Schneider, paster of the German Evangelical church at Mount Vernon, Ind., has eloped with a 17-year-old girl of his congregation.

-There is a fresh agitation at Rome on the subject of suppressing brigandage in Italy, and it is proposed, if need be, to send the whole army into Cala--Two of the nimblest lamplighters in In-

lianapolis turn out, to be girls in boys clothes. Their father had compelled them to disguise their sex in order -The Treasurer of Cape Colony, in intro-

ducing his budget, announced that he did not think is necessary to increase taxation, which looks as if the British taxpayer is to pay all the Zulu war bills. -The newspapers of Ireland say it is

ime that the tide of emigration from the Emerald Isle to the United States be arrested, as young inhorers, at the present rate of outflow, will soon become scarce. -St. Louis had in 1879 fifty-three flourish. ing kindergartens, with about 4,000 pupils, 150 paid

teachers, and 65 volunteer assistants. The entire cost

for the year was a little over \$20,000, \$5.70 for each papil -A person in woman's clothes at Havre de Grace, Md., was deemed too stalwart for a real woman, and, his masculineness being finally exposed, he confessed that he was a fugitive murderer and had taken to skirts as a disguise.

-A wealthy Chinese merchant of San Francisco has a full-blooded negro wife. Their six children are a singular combination of two races in appearance, with crisp curly hair, coppery skins, almond eyes, and a Mongel expression of face.

-King Pomare V., of the Society Islands, has of late years been a ruler in name rather than in fact. The natives regard him as their rightful severeign, but the German and French traders have acquired con-trol of affairs. Pomare has now abdicated in layer of Gov. Chesse, the French representative. -The Duke of Buckingham Intends soon

to resign the Governorship of Madras. He is a widower with daughters only, and if he does not marry and have a son his dukedom will be extinct. His father collapsed dinancially, but the Duke inherited a great sum from an uncle, has been very prudent, and is well-to-do. -Five men in a small sailboat were driven out to sea from the Island of Aretas Cay, which is 200

nties from the coast of Yucatan. There was not a norsel aboard to est, and only a little water. They frifted without food six days, when they were picked up. Aithough nearly dead when found, all will recover -A young woman at Alden, Iowa, said she "wished to heaven that she might die that day." A ter-ride storm arose immediately, with thunder and light ning, and she imagined that it bore some relation to her case. Hastening to a church, she knotl and prayed. "Oh, Lord, I didn't mean it when I said I wanted to die. Piezso

don't let the lightning hit me." -Owen Buck of Oceanica, Md., had a vicious, kicking horse, which he was anxious to soil. While trying to make a bargain with a probable purchaser, he remarked. "That horse is so gentle that my little girl could go up behind him and twist his tail, and

took it for the truth, tried the experiment on being left alone with the horse, and was killed by a kick.

The play, "Camille," has always been refused a license by the Lord Chamberlain of England on the ground that it is immoral. A clean, but weak version of the piece, however, under the title of "Hearts case." was passed by the censor, only to full on the stage. Modjeska hit upon the expedient of bringing out that adaptation with the part of Countle nearly restored, and it is

now running with great success at the Court Theatra -William Pennix was the joliest fellow in Lynn County, ind. He fiddled and sang at the country gatherings, rode rocklessly in horse races, and was seem-ingly incapable of a serious thought. Miss Bundy shared the general estimate of his character, and laughed when he attempted courtship. He declared that for ones he was in earnest, but she would not listen. The dead bodies of both were found in the road a few days are. Pennix had proved his sincerity by murder and suicide,

-Lieut. Constantine Majewski was strolling toward his quarters one evening last September, accompanied by Madamo Vera Majewski, nee Jewreinow, a young lady of great personal attractions to whom he had been united but a few months previously. The young comple fell out on their homeward way, and their voices, raised in anger, were heard by several passers by. Suddenly Majewski was seen to draw a knife from the breast of his uniform, and to inflict two furious stable upon his companion, who endeavored to save herself rom further injury by flight, whereupon he drew his more, ran after her, and cut her down with such tremen-lous force that she lell dead upon the pavement, hes head literally cleft in twain by one savage stroke. He

has just been condemned to lifelong penal servitude. -The Edinburgh reviewers puffed themcives in the Barier, paffed themselves in saciety, and vere puffed by all the Whig coteries of Lendon. All the est articles in the Review were picked out the instant the Errice was published, and talked about. Lady Holland fished out the name of every new writer, and the day fter the Review was out he was surprised with a card of vitation and a flattering note from Lord Holland. If he could talk as well as he wrote, he passed through the portals of Holland House to Bowood, Lord Lanedowne # out and if he could distinguish himself by his talk at Rowood, his fortune was made. All men talked there, especially literary men, and they were popular in proportion as they talked. Brougham talked. Mackintosh alked. Jeffrey talked. Coleridge talked. Rogers talked.

It was all talk.

-In a speech in the House of Lords a few nights ago the Rishop of Bath and Wells said that they had heard lately of halfpenny post cards being made the estruments by which like lous matter was desseminated, and it was not impossible that if, as proposed, the restric-tions on inscriptions on tombstones were removed, they might be used for malice. To show that this election vas not imaginary, he cited a case in which a man's vidow, assuming that the doctor who attended him had nistreated him, that the nurse had neglected him, and hat his brother had taken advantage of his ceath to deprive her of her husband's property, obtained permission f the clergy or the parish to erect a tablet in the parish

church, and put up one inscribed:

Newlected by his doctor,

lib freated by his narre,

His breated by his narre,

Which made it all the worse.

The clergy was threatened with an action for libel, and t was with difficulty that the matter was brought to an micable settlement. -Lord Granville, says the Pall Mall Ga-

acts, once claimed for himself that he is whet Dr. John-son called a "clobable" man; and be could not make a claim less likely to be defield. As he is the neknowledged chief of that aristeratic section of the Liberal party which when Lerd John Russell led it was called Whig. this claim of his is remarkable. No one would have thought it a happy description of Lord John Russell or, indeed, of any typical Whig, to describe him as alphable. The term "Whig" calls up in the mind a rather curt, proud caste, stiff in the knees both toward the people and the throne, with a great deal of what the kneepears' describe as "grit' in it, with strong learnings to the sulo t the people, but a cold and somewhat should off manner f showing those bearings. If that he a true description if the Whiz nature, Lord Gradwille certainly is but little if a Whig. Popular in his principles of course he by bull be is not still inced and rigid either to those shows or those boneath from. In his bonds gradierate title ratios has become surve, levels, and plant, with a steel it it of

the half disguss of fremely mice of the Premen Liberate -M. Scheurer-Keatner has discovered the remarkable furt that the becautitation of board cause a yeast, discrepant tentions during the process of another conton, as nutritive principles becomes the orientation with the breast, The next would also upon an enable of preservation for united basis period in its transition, for preservation for an indefense period in its research, for its research and in a formal in 1873 were estimated. Its the French, Academy, or Service, where it is trace of weighter management and solven as a solven which at the beginning of his extension and the most beautiful to the trace of the creation and the trace of the most fermion which was avoided by each king the most for an those with each most ferm where the after and most ferms and the principle of the floor. The most mission was created at the and solven the floor. The most mission was considered the floor and the floor than the principle of the floor solven and the floo cities surfable propertion of ventes said to furnish excel-cities up for the sick and wornded.

-A writer in the Gendeman's Magazine, censuring the temperatures primarine of services by certain rich propie in Euclide relates that I say A was showing a necklase of gold and torunned that it will be who thought it very prefly and according to a first weekling present. "Oh, in, it is not price to be for that, It only car \$1. The object. is going to an upper servant's parts at the Delonight. I have get her a velocit discussion of admirably, and with the neckines she will be I think, what it is my wish she always should be, it lady's maid in the room. Again for V bachelor, went to Section to shoet, and all to have been game a month, he |- | has he do the record day of his year, that he must be no Pressed strongly for the reason, he continue vant got no cleanman he and couldn't Then let him die and te Then let him die and te dammed, and It is fair to add that rich mines like L D. are greatly in the minority. Some trace have a queer way of taking first class tickets by their accounts. but making them travel in a different comparison